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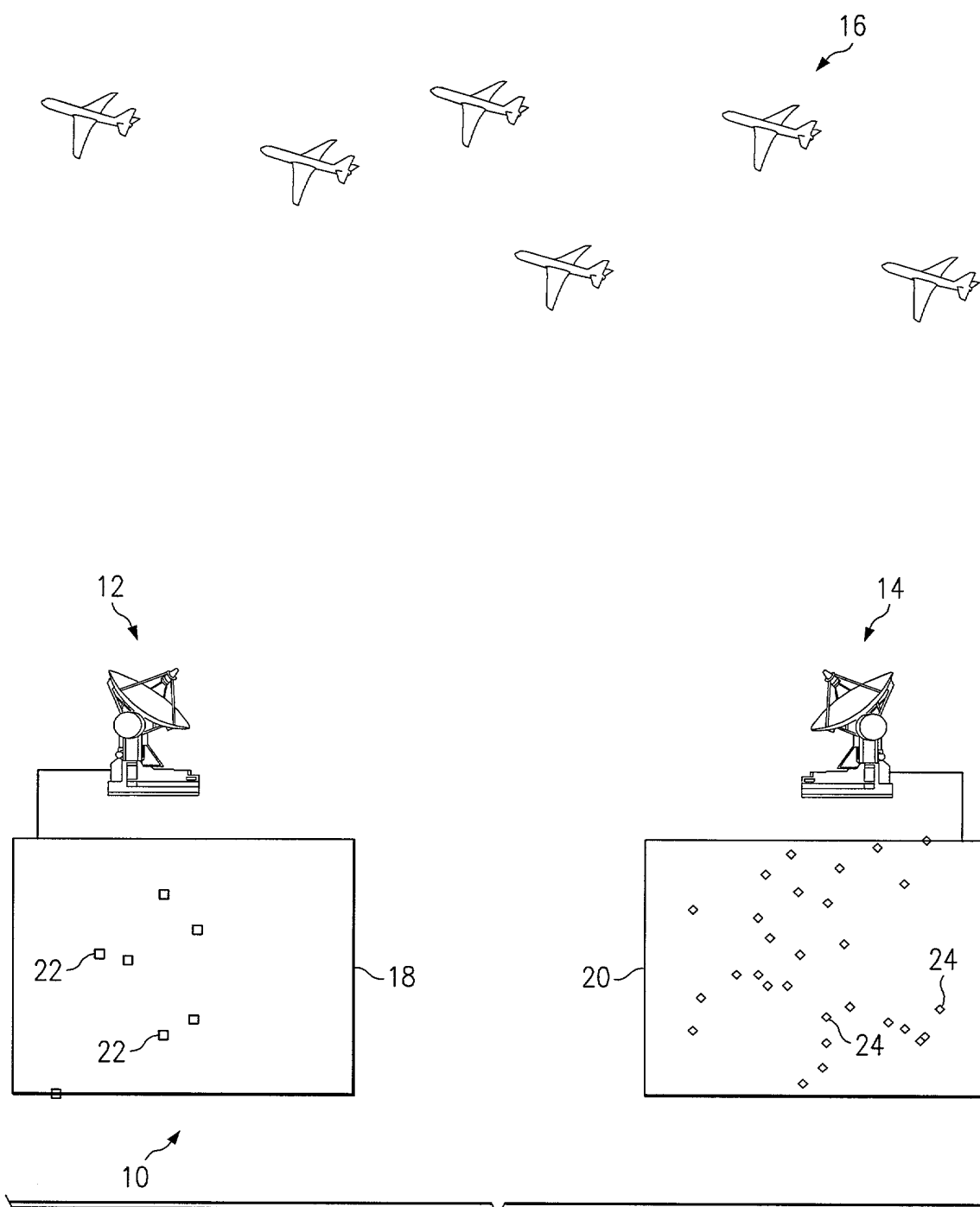
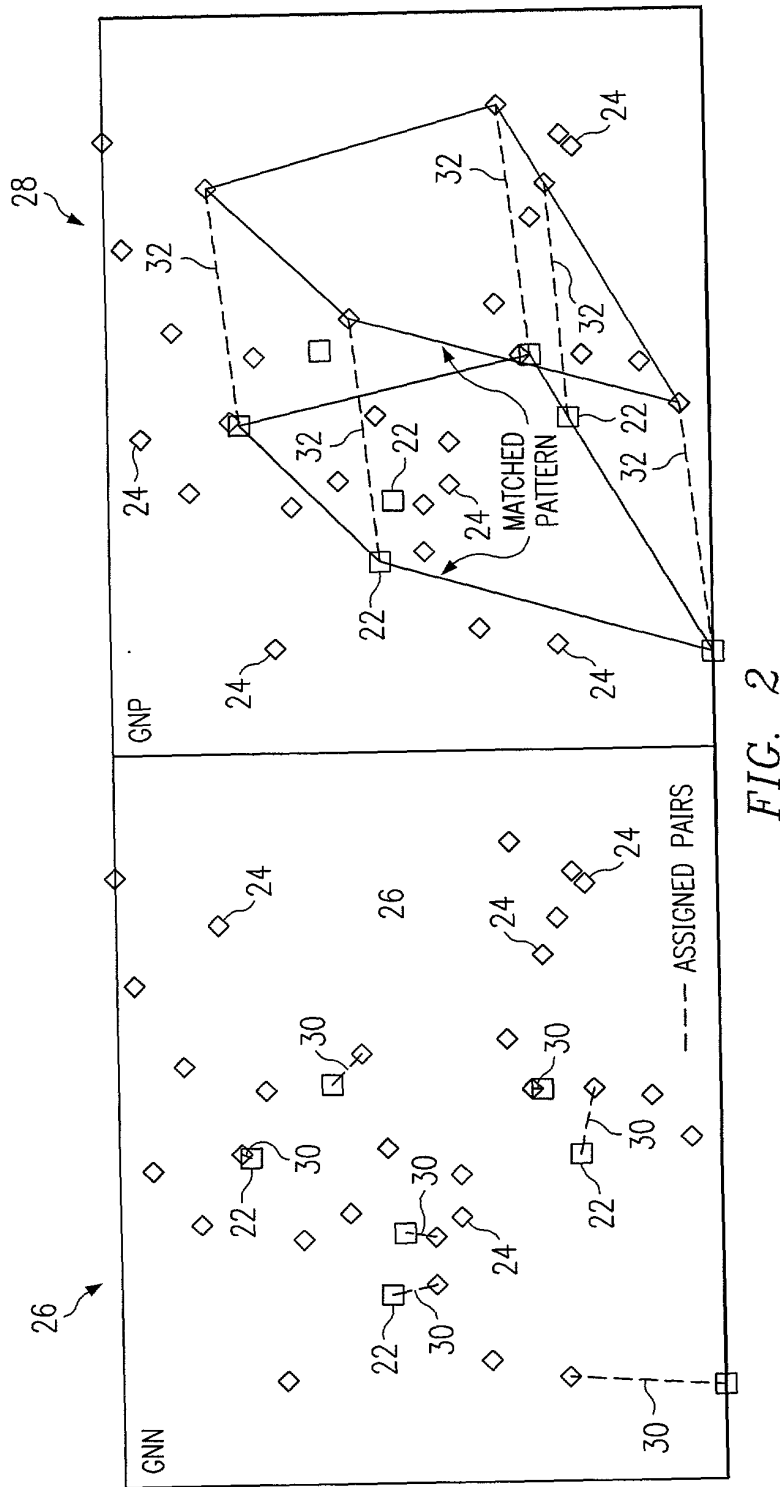


FIG. 1



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FIG. 3

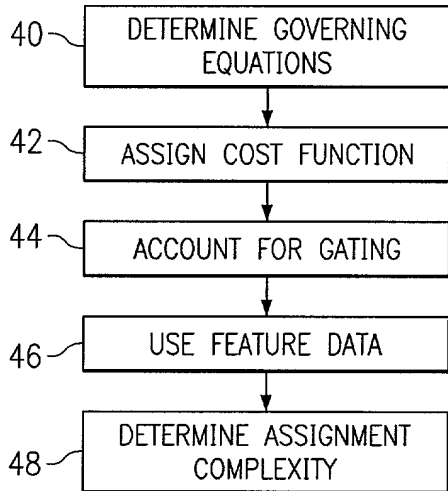


FIG. 4

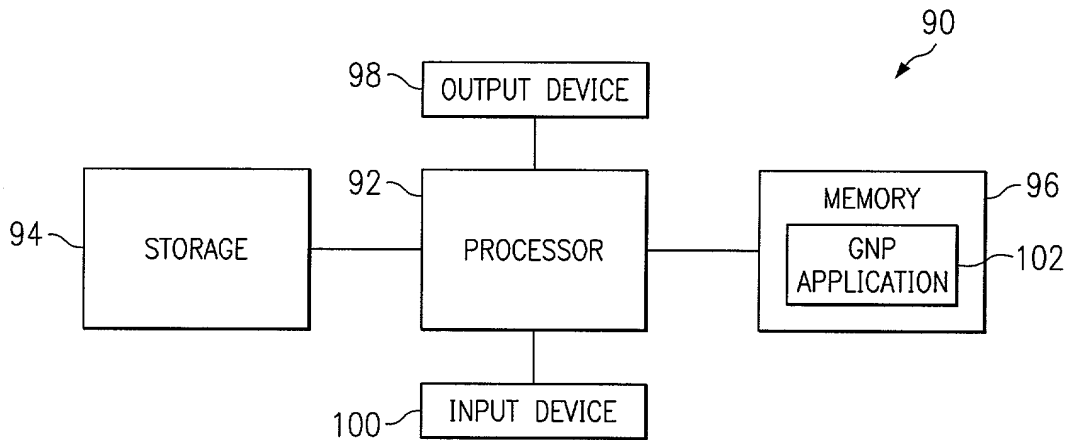
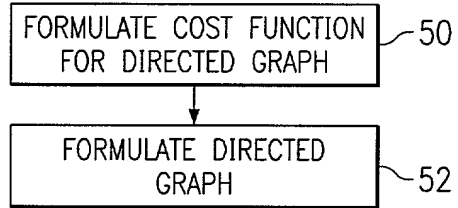


FIG. 6A

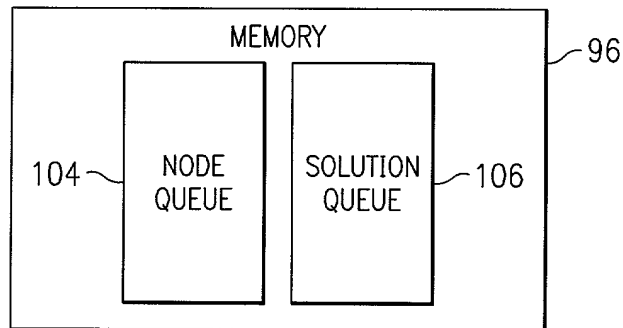
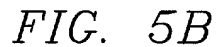


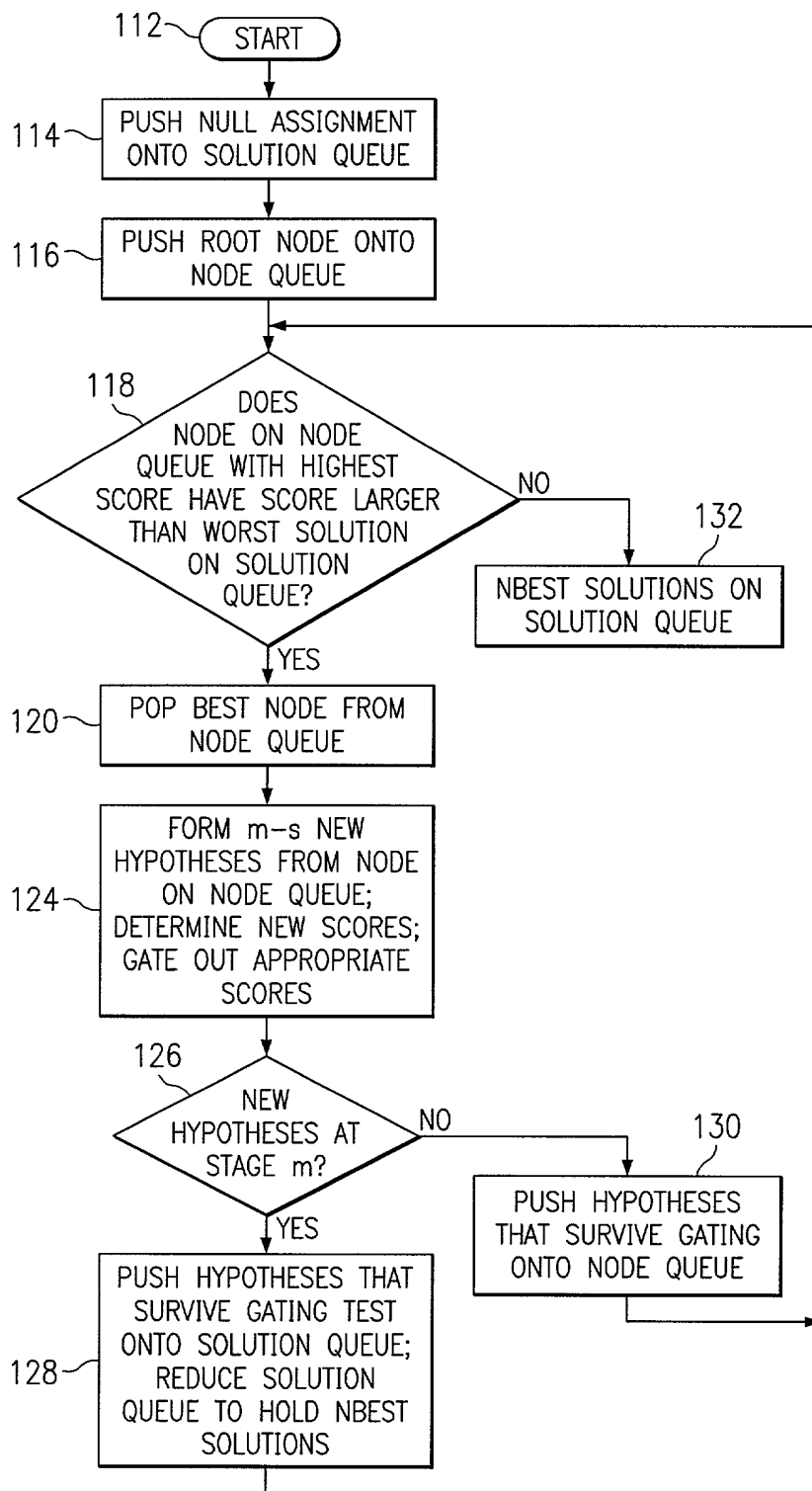
FIG. 6B



The diagram illustrates a search tree for solving an assignment problem using dynamic programming. The tree consists of stages labeled STAGE 0, STAGE 1, STAGE 2, ..., STAGE m. STAGE 0 contains a single node 60. STAGE 1 contains n+1 nodes 60, representing the total set of hypotheses for assigning A₁. STAGE 2 contains n_h nodes 60, representing the total set of assignment hypotheses for the problem. The arcs between nodes represent decision arcs, with labels a₁=0, a₁=1, a₁=2, ..., a₁=n for the first stage, and a₂=0, ..., a_m=0 for subsequent stages. The length of each arc is the change in hypothesis score due to the single assignment added. The diagram also indicates that all arcs represent a single assignment decision and that there are n_h nodes at STAGE m.

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FIG. 7



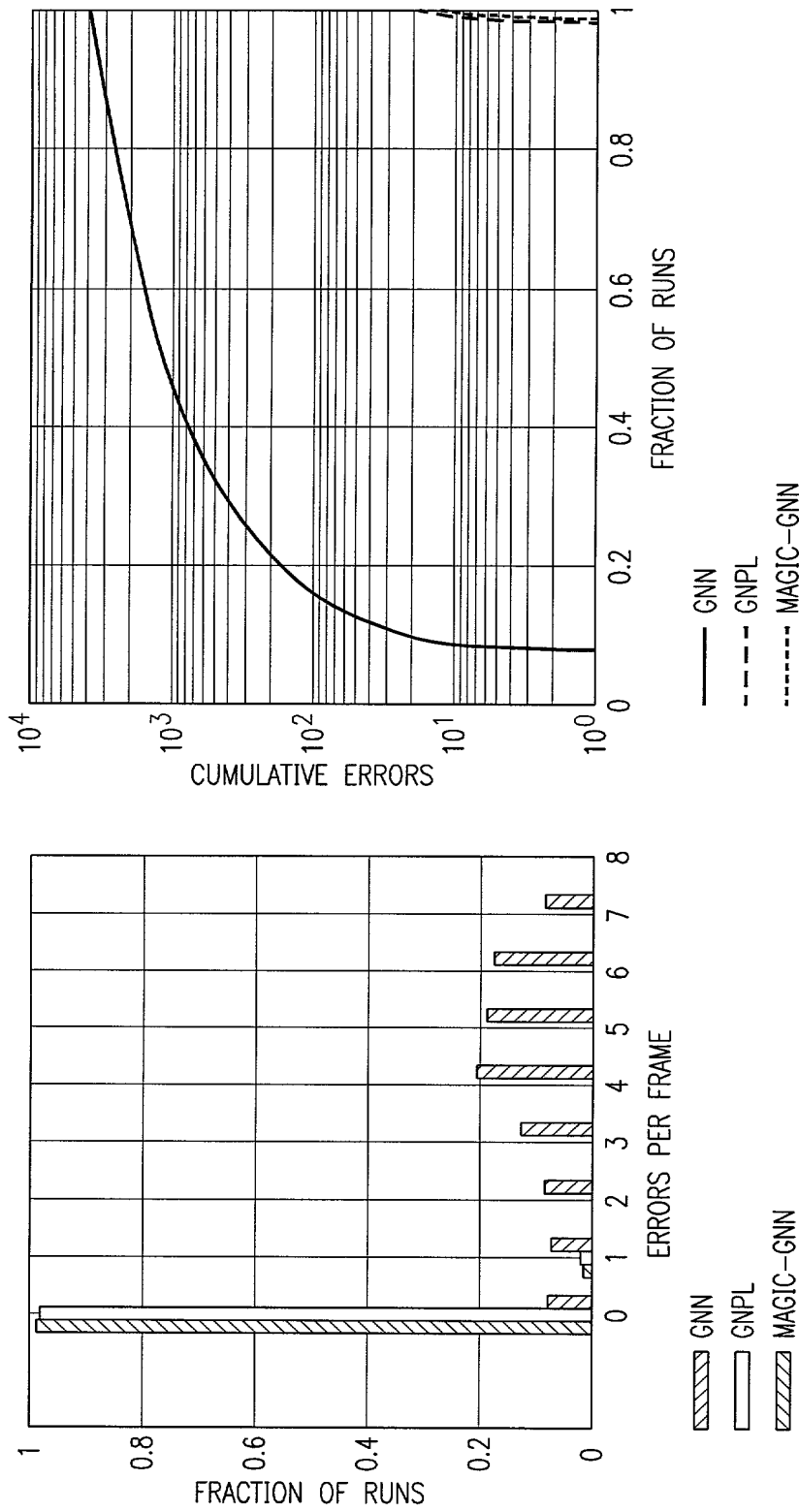


FIG. 8

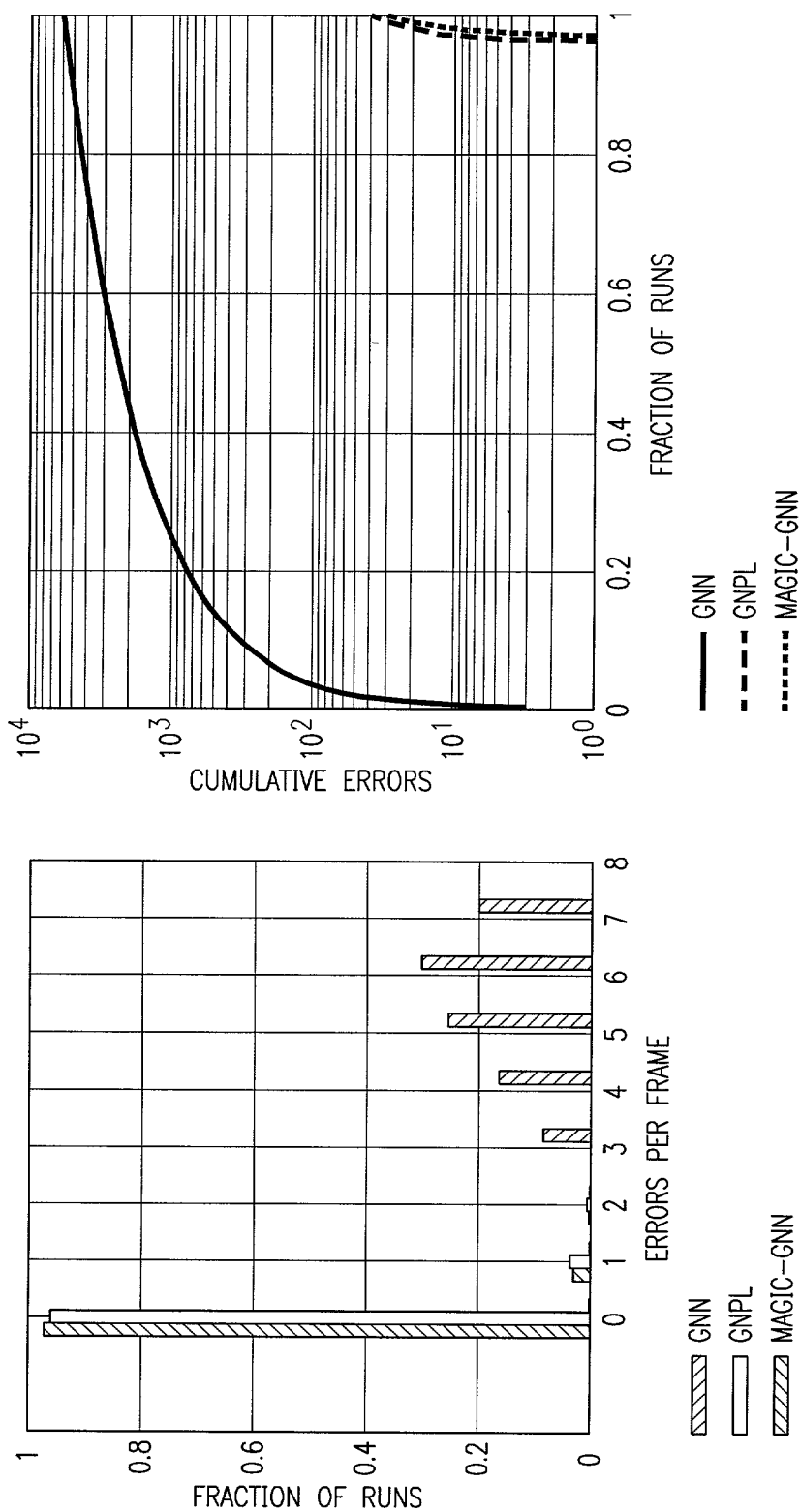


FIG. 9

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FIG. 10

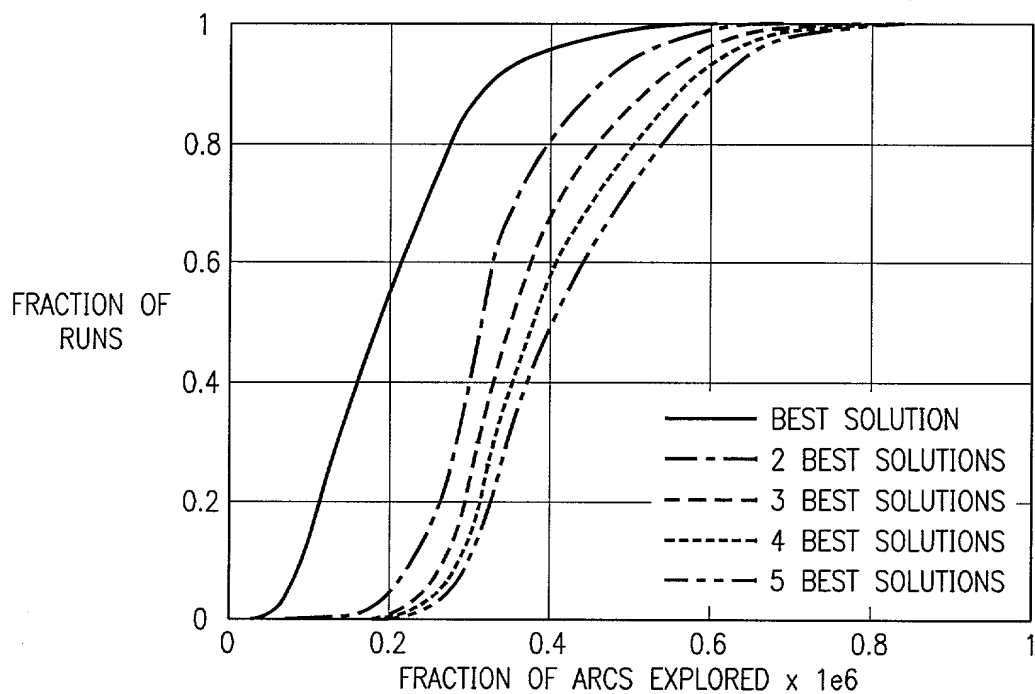
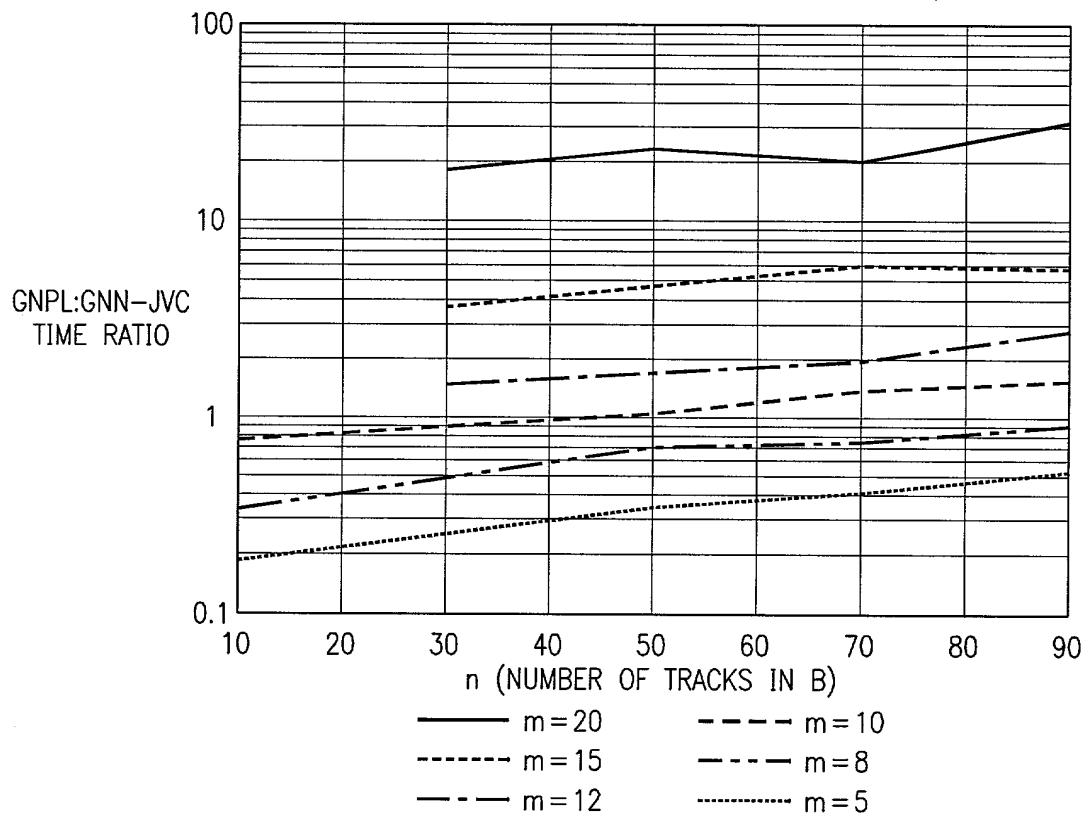


FIG. 11



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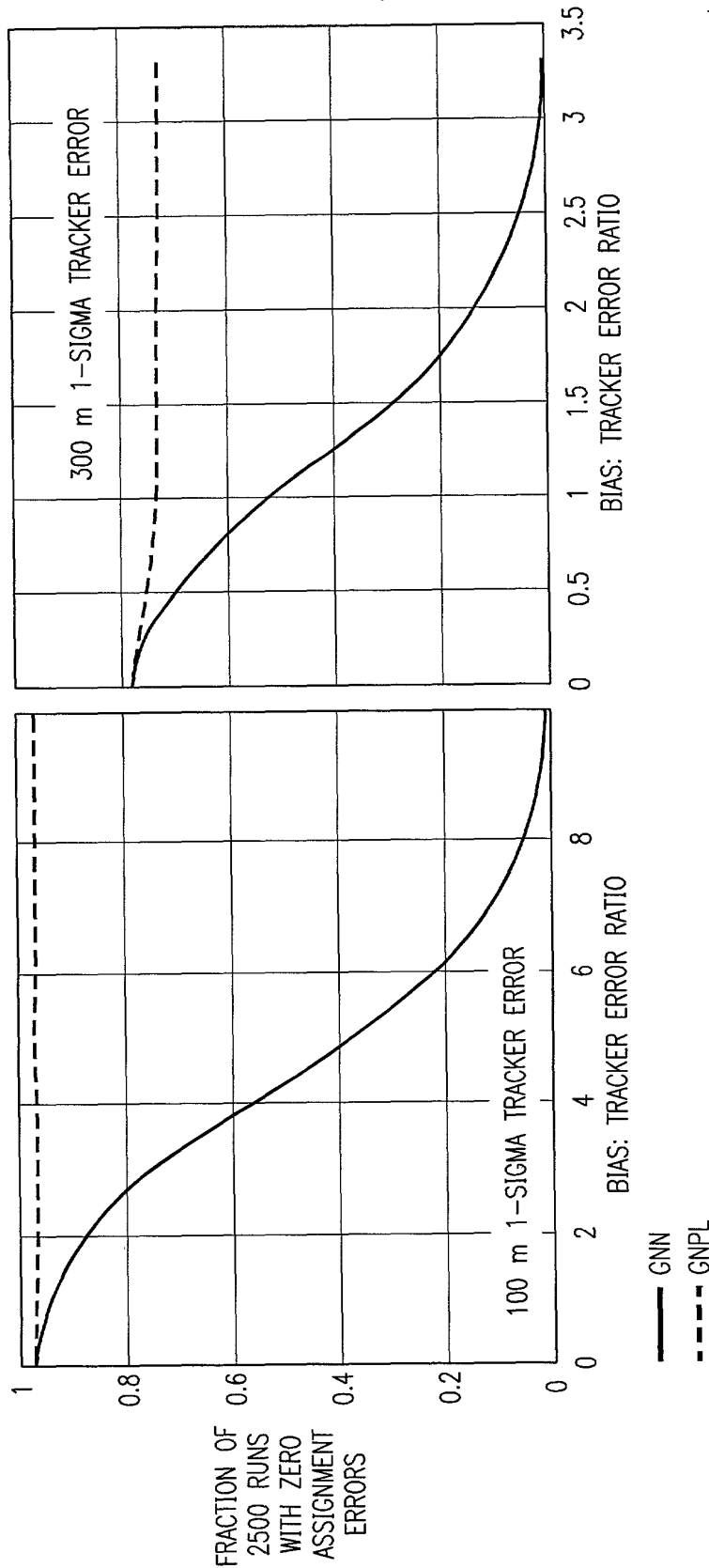


FIG. 12